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A THEORY REGARDING RUST.

WEST LEROY, Dec. 8, 1890.

In the last FARMER is an article taken from a bulletin of Prof. L. H. Pammel, botanist of the Iowa Experiment Station, giving details concerning the germination of smut. I don't know but you will think it presumption for me, an old plow jogger up in the eighties, to criticize the theory of the learned professor. It is said that a fool can ask a question that will puzzle a philosopher to answer, so I would like to ask the professor if his so-called smut spores cause a small brown, or smut colored bug to hatch and come out of every smut kernel of wheat? If not, how happens the bug to be there?

Now, I have a theory as the cause of smut in wheat, and it is based on that identical bug. It is a well known fact that some of the great insect tribe use our fruits, vegetables, grass, weeds and leaves to propagate their species, and in all cases where so used the plant is injured by such use. I think smut in wheat is caused by eggs being laid in the kernel when in the milk, which kill the kernel and cause the juices to evaporate and turn to smut.

In regard to Prof. Bessey's remarks about cleaning the corn-field of smut as a preventative, would say that I have frequently sown wheat after corn without getting smut, also on oat stubble, but always get smutty oats when I sow on corn stubble; and I think cultivating the ground to put in the wheat and oats spoils the winter quarters of the insect. One of my neighbors has dragged part of his corn stubble this fall with a spring tooth drag for the purpose of spreading manure on it this winter. If I shall water the result, as he intends to sow the field with oats in the spring.

I once prepared some smutty seed wheat in this manner: Put a bushel of wheat in a corn basket, set the basket in a tub and poured a pail of water on it, drained the water in the tub; emptied the wheat on the floor, put a shovel of air-slacked lime on it, and stirred it thoroughly. Used about a bushel of lime to ten of wheat. Kept it on the floor a week and shoveled it over every day until it was dry; and I raised as clean, nice wheat from it as ever raised. Any preparation pungent enough to kill the bug will prevent smut. If the professor will get a smut head of wheat next summer and put in a bottle where he can watch it, he will see the bugs. Some of them will eat a nice road out through the kernel and chaff as a pea bug will in a pea.

H. M. NAVY.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Farmer and Stockman of Huron County Names His Favorites.

DAD AXE, Dec. 1, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have, for the last 16 years, been advertising and trying to build up a better class of farm stock, of every description, in this locality, and while I am convinced there is and will be room for every class of improved stock, yet we very often have our favorites, though sometimes from location, want of means, and other causes we are unable to gratify our tastes. Of course the circumstances make the cases, and for this reason many people get into a line of stock other than their fancy, but which in their cases is just what is required. For my part, with a few exceptions, our location suits our ideas: Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, Berkshire hams, Aylesbury ducks, and White Leghorn fowls.

Our tastes may be optional, yet our produce must be commendatory. If we supply a certain customer, or customers, with such products as they require, we must first produce those requisites or we cannot supply them. It would be useless to go on producing an article our trade would not accept. If it is fashionable to wear fine wool, the fashion won't pander to us.

Just here let me say that drovers out this way won't buy fine-wool sheep at any price. Merino breeders may lay their superior merits as high as they please, but the tide of the trade is against them, and the average farmer must supply a sheep for mutton and wool that the dealers will take off his hands; and here in Huron county the coarse wools alone are wanted. When I see lambs quoted as weighing 65 to 90 lbs., I am bothered to understand if these are not dressed weights. If this is live weight, please don't hold up your hands at me in horror for the mistake. It is seldom that we slaughter lambs; we don't think they pay as well as sheep a year old. However, our lambs do dress from 70 to 85 lbs. without any fitting up for mutton. I remember selling a pair of twin lambs to a butcher for \$15; they weighed, on October first, 170 lbs. each, live weight. The man showed them at our county fair, but even then got left. Now I can recommend the farmers of Michigan to try an infusion of Leicester blood, and if your judgment of a sire is good, your crop of lambs next year will not be disappointing. Don't presume for a moment that I am trying in this way to advertise stock for sale, for I have none to sell now at any price.

Our reasons for preferring Berkshire swine come from observation and experience. I have observed at the various feeding experiments made with different breeds that in eight cases out of ten, the Berkshire paid

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

Its Condition as Indicated by the Monthly Crop Report.

THE GROWING WHEAT.

The monthly crop report, issued from the State department on Wednesday, is made up from returns received from 37 correspondents, representing 581 townships. Five hundred and two of these reports are from 364 townships in the southern tier of counties, and 152 reports are from 115 townships in the central counties.

The December meeting of the Liberty Farmers' Club was held at "Highland Home," the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Pond and son, on the 6th inst.

A communication from the Napoleon Club asking that this Club meet them in a State Institute, under the auspices of the Napoleon Club, some time in February, was read. The president appointed A. W. Dunn a committee to confer with others in regard to said institute. Also G. S. Han dall requested that a committee be appointed to meet with a committee to arrange for an institute to be held in Brooklyn some time in January. The President appointed W. E. Kennedy such committee.

The first subject taken up was "Amusements and Pastimes," and the paper and discussion thereon will appear in a future issue of the HOUSEHOLD.

R. D. M. Edwards, chairman of committee for revising the constitution, read the report. The committee recommended that the revision be substituted for the constitution. A motion to that effect was carried.

Article 2nd sets forth the objects of the Club as follows: The object of the Club shall be to promote the interest of agricultural pursuits, to improve our social and intellectual relations, and to co-operate with similar organizations to maintain and gain our rights and interests. Any person may become a member by paying a membership fee of 15 cents.

The second subject for discussion, "The Power of Money," was opened by F. S. Randall. Mr. Randall first related Engle's fable of the tongue, then said thus it is with money. When used for a good purpose it is one of the best things we have; but when used for evil it is one of the worst. The evil use is seen in betting, lotteries, gambling, counterfeiting, embezzlement, theft, fraud, forgery, robbery and murder. Not only its power for evil, but its power for good is seen on all sides. When rightly used it gives us comfortable homes, our well bred stock and improved machinery. It is one of the great helps of civilization—almost its right arm. It enters into all the practical affairs of civilized life, into its education, morality and religion. A good system of money and agriculture are two of the most important attainments of civilized society. The power of money stimulates everything—trade, education, invention and engineering. It builds our great steamships, railroads, tunnels and bridges. It places the products of other countries at our very door and prevents famine. It gives us not only the comforts of life, but its luxuries. Let us remember that its power is for good or evil, just as we use it. Let us ask God to so influence us that we shall use our money for the greatest good, and by so doing make this the best country the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. Hammond—I agree that money can be used for a good or for an evil purpose, and I think is used more often for an evil than a good purpose. It has corrupted our State and municipal institutions. The surprise in this present election has been brought about by the money power. Now we must wait and see what the result will be. It seems strange this money panic should have come about at this time. Whether purposely brought about by the money power I do not know, but it looks so.

J. S. Choate.—The money power holds control in this and all nations. You can't get rid of the money power without getting rid of something back of it. I think if you can get rid of the saloon you can get rid of it.

Wm. West—The power of money is in its use, and something else. In and of itself it is nothing. The law must be back of it in order to give it life. Take, for example, the Hessian fly. We sowed 41 acres, half in clover sod, the other half on stubble. We sowed red wheat on all of the ground, of the Poole and Egyptian varieties; can see no difference between them as to damage done by insects. The stubble ground is injured the most. I have been in different townships and all wheat fields have nearly the same appearance. The soil where I live is a gravelly loam. There is but little difference between early and late wheat grown in this locality.

A. L. McDowell.

The annual meeting will be held in the State Capitol, Lansing, on Tuesday, December 16, 1890, 1 p. m. The following will be the order of business:

President's address. Secretary's report. Treasurer's report. Motion and resolutions.

"Best Methods of Making Eggs to Produce the Best Results," by L. E. Conner, Wauconta, Mich. "Preparing Swine for the Show Ring," by C. E. Lockwood, Washington, Mich. "What Should be the Classification and Premium Lists," by A. H. Randall, Homer, Mich. Paper, by O. S. Bristol, Almont, Mich. Question Box. Report of committees. Election of officers.

E. C. ROUSE, President.

QUINCY MCBRIDE, Secy., Burton, Mich.

Stock Notes.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in England 82 cows of Booth black averaged \$300 per head.

We received, about two weeks ago, from a party at Chelsea, some items for this column, but unfortunately he forgot to sign his name. This will explain to him why they have not yet appeared. If he will send us his name they will appear at once. No doubt he is thinking that we have neglected him; but it was impossible for us to know who should have credit for the items.

MESSRS. CHITTENDEN & MANN, of Petersburg, this State, report the following sales of stock from their herd of Shorthorns: Yearling bull \$21 Fennel Duke of Saline, born Feb. 1, 1889. Also, two fine Stapleton Lass females. There were purchased by Dorr Barnes, of London township, Monroe Co. Also bull calf Logan; his weight at eight and one-half months of age was 550 lbs.; he was purchased by John Jeffs, Whiteford. To L. Hershman, Petersburg, a Phyllis cow with calf by her side; to David Plumidore, Petersburg, a fine Stapleton Lass heifer.

J. J. RUMBLE, of Plainwell, Allegan County, reports the following sales from his flock of registered Merinos since Sept. 15, 1890:

To R. Jickling, Kalamazoo, one ram.

To Ralph Richmond, Plainwell, one ram.

To Charles H. Palmer, Plainwell, one ram.

To Wm. Miller, Gun Marsh, two rams and one ewe.

To G. Honeycutt, Plainwell, two rams.

To W. H. Smith, East Gun Plain, one ram.

To Henry Hale, Plainwell, one ram.

To Merritt Co. Orangeville, one ram.

To W. Watson, Plainwell, one ram.

To E. Honeysett, Richland, one ram.

To Jameson Brothers, Plainwell, one ram.

To Mr. Farr, Prairievile, one ram.

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The Horse.

ELECTIONEER 125

The announcement of the death of Electioneer, though not unexpected, will cause much regret among thousands who are interested in the American trotter. His history will always be one of the most interesting in the annals of the trotting horse and his development.

Electioneer was foaled in the spring of 1888, and was therefore 22 years old last spring. His sire was Hambletonian 10, the head of the greatest family of trotting horses the world has yet seen. His dam was the famous Green Mountain Maid, who has six descendants in the list, by Harry Clay 45. Harry Clay's sire was Cassius M. Clay, Jr., 20, (known as Neave's), by C. M. Clay 18, by Henry Clay 8, by Andrew Jackson 4, by Fan, by Imp. Bellfounder, also the sire of the dam of Hambletonian 10. Cassius M. Clay, Jr., had for dam a mare by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger. Mambrino was the grand sire of Hambletonian 10. It will be seen therefore, that Electioneer had a great deal of the blood of imp. Messenger, with two crosses of imp. Bellfounder through sire and dam, combined with the Arabian blood of imp. Grand Bashaw. It is a fact which will be observed in looking over the history of the Hambletonian branch of the American trotter, that the best results as to speed and ability to produce speed, have been when the Hambletonian has been crossed with the Clay, the Morgan and the thoroughbred. It seems to give the requisite nerve force which was lacking in the rather cold blooded Hambletonian 10. Undoubtedly Hambletonian controlled the gait in his progeny to a wonderful extent, as do his sons, but the resulting force of character needed in a race horse must be added to get the ideal trotting horse.

This confession was sworn before George H. Bailey at Waterville, Me.

The Board's unanimous decree on this confession is as follows: "Ordered that C. H. Nelson and the horse Nelson be ex-pelled."

Colors in Horses.

Referring to the American partiality for solid colors in horseflesh, the London Farmer says: "It cannot be doubted that the old preference for white colors is founded on more than fancy. The Americans are only teaching our breeders an old lesson. It is a pity that gray draft horses should come so much out of fashion in Scotland. Those that whitened with age were, as a rule, full of fear and wear. Perhaps they showed their years rather too honestly for a generation addicted to doctoring, and they certainly looked dirty after a day's work; but it surely was a loss to throw out a good sort. Few breeders, however, can afford to dispose of the sage, and the Americans have been an immense help to our breeders of pedigree stock during these many years in which prices for corn have ruled low. Indeed, it is almost a truism to say that American dollars have kept numbers of British farmers on their feet during the bitter years when there has been such a difficulty in adjusting the claims of landlords (who have come through years of easy letting and prosperity) and tenants (who found themselves going deeper and deeper still into a trough of low prices for ground produce) with rather old-fashioned rents to pay."

Horse Gossip.

WANDA, a filly by Eros, a son of Electioneer, made a record of 2:19%, to road cart at San Francisco, on November 14.

A VALUABLE weanling filly died at the Grav Stock Farm, Bay City, a few days ago. It was by Sphinx, 2:23, dam Belle Smith, by Masterode.

In England recently, the bay gelding Dan McPhee reduced the English trotting record of 2:39 to 2:25, over the half-mile track at Alexandra Park, London.

O. J. LEWIS, of Alisdon township, has sold his standard bred three-year-old Greerback stallion, Trockolski 829, dnm a Trophy mare, to Cheboygan parties for \$600. He was shipped last Tuesday. —Mason Democrat.

THE JACKSON PATRIOT says that Arthur Smalley has purchased from Mrs. McRoberts the standard bred and registered bay stallion Leo Hamlet, sired by L. J. Sutton, 1st dam, Moly M., by Hamlet, 2d dam by Tom Hunter.

THE DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, of Door Prairie, Ind., has sold two Cleveland Bay, Prince Raymond and Thornborough 6th, to W. Clark and H. A. Porter, near Fort Wayne, Ind., and a thoroughbred colt to pasture at Toronto, Canada. The demand for Coach and draft horses is now improving.

W. K. PRUDEN, of Lansing, has purchased the two-year-old bay colt Yorke, by Lord Russell 467; dam Yolande, by Belmont 64; 2d dam, Young Portia, by Mambrino Chief 11. Lord Russell is a full brother to Maud 8, 2:08%; being by Harold 43, he is Hambletonian 10; dam, Miss Russell, (dam of Maud 8, 2:08%; Nutwood, 2:18%; and Russa, 2:25); by Pilot Jr. 12. Yolande is the dam of two in the list, and Young Portia of one. Yorke comes from producing blood on both sides, and for three generations.

AT A RECENT live stock convention in an adjoining State, a paper was read upon "Inbreeding," and the author, among other things, said:

"There is perhaps no stronger argument against incestuous breeding than that found in the thoroughbred or running horse. He has been bred as a distinct breed, and the conditions were to be avoided in four parts, consisting of \$5,000 to the first, \$1,500 to the third and \$1,000 to the fourth horse. It was announced to be a trotting race of mile heats, best three in five, and to be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association. Owing to a heavy rain storm and continued wet weather the race was postponed from day to day until Monday, September 23, when it took place over what was described as a very bad track. Mr. Nelson competed, with myself as his driver. The race was decided, and the premiums were awarded according to the following summary:

BAECON PARK, Sept. 23. W. P. Balch Stake \$10,000, 2½ class; stallions;

Nelson, b. h., by Young Ralph, C. H. 1 1/2 5

Alexon, gr. h., by Alycone, F. L. Noble 2 2/3 5

May, b. h., by Blackie, Dick, J. C. 3 1/2 5

Jument, ch. h., by Tremont, John 4 1/2 5

Carey, b. h., by Princeps, J. P. Salter 5 5/8 4

Time—2:18¾, g. 1/4, 2:18¾.

On the night preceding said stallion

TRENTON, Sept. 23. W. P. Balch Stake \$10,000, 2½ class; stallions;

Nelson, b. h., by Young Ralph, C. H. 1 1/2 5

Alexon, gr. h., by Alycone, F. L. Noble 2 2/3 5

May, b. h., by Blackie, Dick, J. C. 3 1/2 5

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Carey, b. h., by Princeps, J. P. Salter 5 5/8 4

Time—2:18¾, g. 1/4, 2:18¾.

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TEXAS, Sept. 23. W. P. Balch Stake \$10,000, 2½ class; stallions;

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Horticultural.**WASHTENAW COUNTY POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

Third Annual Meeting—The Society in a Prosperous Condition.

Mr. J. J. Parshall presided over the annual meeting. The secretaries read their annual reports. The topics discussed during the year and the business routine of the society were very interesting and useful to growers and shippers of fruit.

The great loss of the society by the death of President Baldwin, whose enthusiasm in pomology and whose business ability were so highly appreciated, and of Mr. Anson Sessions, who was ever ready to aid the society by his presence in the meetings, by his counsel, and his means, was especially dwelt upon in the report of the corresponding secretary.

■ The treasurer reported a membership of 25 and \$6.75 in the treasury.

Prof. Baur and Mr. Garzborn were appointed a committee to look into the distribution of the annual report of 1880 by the State Horticultural Society, of which this society had not received a copy.

It was resolved that Mr. C. D. Parshall present his report on transportation to the next meeting and notify the shippers of fruit of their share in the expense of transportation with the request to pay their pro rata to Mr. L. Ginner, 5 S. Main street. E. Baur was in favor of attracting young men to the society by distributing the *effiles* among them. Quite a discussion arose on this point.

OFFICES ELECTED.

J. Austin Scott, president. All were glad that the honorable founder of this society came to the front again. J. J. Parshall, first vice-president; Wm. McCrory, C. C. Clark, L. Palmer, vice-presidents; J. Garzborn, recording secretary; E. Baur, corresponding secretary; J. Almand, treasurer.

Executive committee: W. F. Bird, J. G. Schenck, J. T. Fuller; Prof. J. B. Steere, office of Entomology and Ornithology; Prof. M. W. Harrington, Climatology; Prof. V. M. Spradling, Botany; Prof. A. B. Prescott, Hygiene.

W. F. Bird wished to get up an enthusiasm for this society and proposed the announcement of the topics of discussion a month in advance, with the name of the person leading in each topic. J. F. Fuller would not have any of the proceedings of the society published. These publications were an excuse for many fruit growers to join and pay fifty cents a year. They could get the work of the society gratis. The corresponding secretary remarked that in entering the court house, he was stopped by a reporter who expected emphatically that he should get the report first, early Monday morning, for his daily.

The great clamoring of the public was for fruit, the more the better; it meant health. The students of the University dream that sweet dream of *strawberry shortcake*, when this society announces that this delicious berry will be plenty and cheap. Please look at the fruit interest which has been created by the doings and publications of this society! How many people find employment thereby? Every newspaper in the city wants the reports. They are copied by the press of the State and cut of the State. Poor fruit growers who take such advantage of their fellows! They may consider themselves smart, but they should remember the scriptural maxim: "It is more blessed to give than to receive" which is a philosophy in itself and applies to every relation of life. Moreover, we cannot publish all deliberations of the society, and must omit sometimes the most important matters. The society needs the talents of these absent brethren.

Luther Palmer, of Dexter, who means business whenever he is present, misses the ladies who in past days patronized the meetings more liberally by their presence. Instead of doing so much business we should pay more attention to the beautiful, dowers, etc. We killed the society by talking fruit factory, was the remark of one member, who seems to have forgotten that we had very large attendance during the winter and spring meetings, and that our fruit factory is one of the greatest and best achievements of our society. It was stated that the election of Mr. Scott to the presidency would attract the ladies more than all the rest of the members together.

FRUIT EXHIBIT.

J. J. Parshall: Apples—King, Baldwin, Jonathan, Red Canada, Spy, Fallwater, Greening, Talman Sweet, J. Almand; Winter Nellis Pear. E. Baur: Cabasse, Mother Apple; Winter Nellis Pear, Clinton and Salem Grapes.

TOPICS FOR JANUARY MEETING.

Should Gruit Growers follow Specialties? Paper by W. F. Bird. Pear Blight, paper by J. Garzborn. Curled Leaf in Peach Trees, paper by C. C. Clark.

EMIL BAUR, Cor. Secy.

Manuring Bearing Orchards.

On my orchard of bearing trees I haul out as many as forty wagon loads of manure to the acre every year and spread it over the ground, I mulch my trees thoroughly. I think it is an impossibility for a tree to bear fruit and live any length of time, making a trifling growth unless the ground is properly manured. If it requires all the vitality there is in a tree to ripen and mature its fruit without making growth it will not last long. I have observed that from experience. If we can keep the ground rich enough to make a tree have considerable growth, besides maturing its fruit, then there is a proper prospect of its living a number of years.

The wood of the plum tree is employed by cabinet makers, and it also yields a common brown dye. The fruit when dried, etc., is called *pruneaux*. In some seasons when the crop is abundant, the plums are placed in barrels, allowed to ferment, and a small wine is thus obtained. When distilled, a spirit is prepared, which to the uninitiated eyes pass for kirsch. The plums are dried upon zinc trays, or straw, in the sun for 48 hours, turning them constantly, in ovens, or in both alternately, and are eaten raw, stewed, or as a jam. In Poland, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland and the east of France, plums are extensively distilled for local brandy—wherever its consumption is confined. Agen, Tours and Brignoles are celebrated for their dried plums or prunes. It is Tours that supplies the north of France with these plums, and Agen, the English, Colonial, Dutch, Russian, and above all, the American markets. When the plums are stoned, dried and flattened, they are known in commerce as *pistoles*, from their resemblance to an

From our Paris Correspondent.
PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE.

Paris, November 22, 1880.

The American government has commanded 50,000 Agen plum trellises, from the nurserymen of the extensive districts where the famous French plums are grown and cured for foreign consumption. The plum districts are limited to the departments of the Lot, the Tarn, and Loiret-Garonne. They are the hill-sides that are preferred for this variety of fruit growing, which is very profitable. Taking a series of seasons, the net profit per acre varies from 150 to 320 francs.

The expense is next to nominal. As the United States appears to be embarking in the cultivation of French plums, known as *pruneaux*, when delivered to commerce, a description of the planting and rearing of the plum tree, and the preparation of its fruit for the market, may be useful and timely.

The plum tree is said to be a native of Syria. However, it has been known in France since time immemorial. It is of all fruit trees the least difficult, in respect to soil; any arable land will suit—provided it be not too argillaceous or too humid. In compact clay the tree fails. It is burned up and becomes yellow on too sandy soil. The root of the plum tree tends rather to keep near the surface, than to taper into the ground. A fairly arable soil, with a permeable sub-soil, will unite the requisite conditions. Light saline manures, or rich and well-composted composts, are favorable to the plum tree; not so, fresh and farm yard manures, as these produce parasitical mushrooms on the roots, and ulcerate on the trunk. For the most delicate varieties of plum, the climate that suits the vine is best, although the tree succeeds well where that of Montreal, which, though north of me 10 miles, is so much lower so as to give it a milder winter temperature. But the *Fameuse* is good grower and succeeds perfectly, so far as the tree is concerned, in any climate milder than that of Montreal.

The green *Fameuse* has the form, flesh, and flavor of which so many seedlings exist in Canada, but without its rich color. It however, does not spot, and for this reason Mr. Shepherd is propagating it. The quality is very fine, and it may prove worth planting, but color goes a long way in selling an apple."

ancient form of money of that name; and have a large sale among Anglo-Saxon purchasers. The prunes of Digne are all sun-dried, and are in high repute. The prune *fleurie* with its bloom or white flower preserved, comes from the Lower Alps and sells very dear.

The Shiawassee Beauty.

Dr. Hoskins, in *Garden and Orchard*, says of this variety of apple, which originated in this State:

"I think shall readers a favor in again calling their attention to this valuable market apple. It is a seedling of the *Fameuse* or Snow apple of Canada, and possesses all the merits of that apple, and more, without any of its faults. Any one who has had the vexation of gathering two and sometimes three barrels of a variety worth any time, when fair, four dollars per barrel (and none too fair at that), will appreciate the pleasure that I have had in an apple that is always fair, and is larger, better, and handsomer than its parent. Fully do I respond to an expression of wonder made to me some years since by Secretary Garfield, of Michigan, that this remarkable apple has not before been this extensively planted."

"It is not an exact reproduction of the *Fameuse* in external appearance, being larger and datter, and with a somewhat different shade of red. But it has the same white flesh, and the same peculiar and popular flavor, with a little more tartness, which is an improvement on the original. The tree is more healthy and vigorous with me, simply because it is more hardy and endures our severe winters better. The *Fameuse* is a good grower and succeeds perfectly, so far as the tree is concerned, in any climate milder than that of Montreal.

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Proper Pruning.

Removal of small twigs is not injurious; but cutting off branches of three or four inches diameter is hurtful. It is a good rule from the beginning to preserve a straight stem leading shoot, merely topping back when it outgrows the side branches; never permit it to fork, or endise trouble as well as unsightliness will result. Wind, sleet and snow split apart the heads of such neglected trees; a few minutes' attention in early life would have prevented the disfigurement.

Distances are very deceptive in young trees; limbs that seem sufficiently wide apart when young are often crowded at maturity; endeavor to treat the case as if the branches had attained full development. A crowded top, preventing free circulation of air, is decidedly objectionable. Sheds should never add to the crop. On the other hand, some varieties are naturally open and straggling in growth, so that to induce a dense head it becomes necessary to prune back the extremities of the side branches. Such trees are less difficult to manage than the former, but should not on this account be neglected.

It is impossible to prescribe rules governing the whole operation, owing to wide dissimilarity of growth in the multitude of kinds of fruit now in cultivation. General principles only may be given, and these have to be modified according to the subject in hand. It is simply a matter of taste and judgment, and can only be governed by common sense aided by experience. Many professional trimmers, especially in cities and towns, are most careless. Numerous vines are half open when being sown, whilst others will display their radicals. Weeding and watering are the only operations the young plants demand. Some may be fit for transplanting even in the autumn, but it is better to defer that operation till the second year.

At the latter period, some of the trellising may be strong enough for budding; the eye near the soil is preferred for the operation, and the most propitious moment is that when the movement of the first sap ceases—only then is watering necessary.

In the case of suckers planted out, a soil 18 inches deep suffices provided the sub-soil is not impervious. The young trees are planted in fields, with wheat generally, and in vineyards; the mixed culture injures the crops a little, but the loss is compensated by the plum crop. For example, a field is divided into bands 23 feet wide; between every two bands, that is to say at 15 yards apart, the trees are planted out. The first year following this planting out, the trees are pruned to get rid of superfluous, or badly placed branches, and to prevent precocious fruit bearing. Leave three branches for the first year; this will produce six or eight secondary branches the following year. Prune rather short than long, but never cut in excess—this being against nature. The ideal is, to so prune a plum tree that it will recall in memory and the tree recuperate.—*Journal Hoopes*, in *N. Y. Tribune*.

Cutting out Old Trees.

The *New England Farmer* gives us some good advice relative to the cutting out of old useless trees, whether on the lawn, in the orchard or plowing lands, saying:

If a fruit or shade tree has outlived its usefulness do not hesitate to remove it and convert it into lumber or fuel. Most persons when setting shade trees plant them too thickly, not realizing how they will look when matured. Many houses are rendered damp and unhealthy by too much shade, particularly on the sunny sides. An evergreen is rarely in place on the southerly side of a dwelling house. In winter one needs all the sunshine there is. Plant evergreens where the cold winds will be broken up or where a screen is needed. Deciduous trees and shrubbery are in better taste and more healthful on the sunny sides. Do not allow a false sentiment to keep a tree of any kind standing where its room would be more desirable.

Beds for continuous production should be prepared in July or early August, and then a month later renewed about every four weeks. It will take the plants about a month to come up, and after that they will be picked for three or four weeks before the bed gives out. A succession of beds then should follow, so that the grower can supply the market right along. The early beds should be made in the open air, but as the season advances the beds should be made in sheds or in some artificial place of protection. To supply the market during the early winter months heated houses will be necessary, and for one who makes a business of growing mushrooms this should not be neglected. Such a house should be used sometimes during November, for up to that date the plants will do well enough in the outdoor beds.

In making an indoor bed during this month a ridge-shaped bed is probably as good as a principal roots can be cut off and then

the weight of the tree with a little urging with a long rope hitched near the top will bring it over stump and all.

Money in Peaches.

Edward Warden, of Hanterdon Co., N. J., has a farm of 30 acres most of which is devoted to peach culture. This year it surpasses the history of any farm in the country. It was the only farm in the State that gave an abundant crop. While other orchards were entirely devoid of fruit, its trees were loaded down.

The good farmer read the newspapers and occasionally visited neighboring farmers, and when some New York speculators found him out and told him that peaches were a drug on the market he listened attentively, said nothing and bought some double-barreled shotguns for himself and his three sons.

Night and day these four men, divided up into watches, kept vigilant eye over that precious ripening fruit, till at last the peaches were safely harvested, and the wily speculators, convinced that the farmer was no mobster, laid down \$15,000 in crisp American gold certificates and the entire crop became theirs. In this way the Hanterdon County farmer reaped a profit of 750 per cent. on the actual value of his land, which is doing well for a farmer—and a Jersey farmer—this year.

When placed on the sides of the bed a fine layer of earth is spread over all, and beaten down compactly. A coat of straw then covers all. The bed should be kept moderately warm, and in a month the mushrooms should show themselves. If the beds get too dry in the house it will be necessary to water them with water at a temperature of 80°. The atmospheric temperature of the house should range between 60° and 65°. As the temperature in the house can be kept uniform, the mushrooms ought to do much better than those in out-of-door beds, where they are subject to all sorts of atmospheric changes. Mushrooms raised in such a place can be prepared for holidays, and kept up until the first of the year, after which the prices decline.

any; and this should not be made too tapering. A dry bottom should be secured, and alternate layers of horse manure and light, dry earth should constitute the heap. A series of trial stakes should be shoved through the mass down to the very bottom. The heat of the interior should never be so great as to make the stick uncomfortable to the hand when it is first withdrawn. Ten days after being built it should be cool enough to place bricks of spawn on the sides of the ridge. The spawn bricks are placed about six inches apart in the sides of the sloping bed. These bricks can be purchased from nurserymen, or shipped from a distance, and kept an indefinite length of time.

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Horticultural items.

R. P. POWELL, of Oneida County, N. Y., says Bushel No. 5 is a grand strawberry. The berry is large and rich, the vine a good grower and bearer. It endures drought well.

N. H. GREEN, a New Yorker who has a bushel poor orchard of 2½ acres, realized \$1,100 from it this year. But he applied 75 lbs. of first class manure as top dressing last spring.

As indicative of the extent of the culture of the grape and the remarkable consumption induced by the abundance, cheapness and excellence of the supply, the Milwaukee *Journal* says Milwaukee disposed of 2,500,000 lbs. of grapes this fall, about 12 lbs. per capita.

It is said no healthy person has ever been made ill by eating grapes. The German and Italian "grape cure" are famous. Thither go invalids, by advice of their physicians, and literally live on the ripe grapes, often recovering health and strength with their use.

A MONROE County, N. Y., farmer has scraped the trunks of 350 fruit trees this fall, and calculates the destruction of nests and rings of eggs on the branches, as well as cocoons and insects in the crevices of the bark is going to prevent much damage to the foliage in the spring.

The Red Dutch currant holds its place as favorite in the market year by year to the exclusion of the larger and fancy kinds, even the Cherry; its splendid jelly-making properties render it, when well grown, a profitable and valuable currant to raise, notwithstanding its small size and modest appearance compared to some other sorts.

PROBABLY the best paying orchard for its size which has been reported is that belonging to Wm. Onderdonk of Hamlin. He has two acres of apple trees. The fruit was sold for \$282.33 in cash, or a net income of over \$160 per acre.

He says that these excellent results are no doubt due to a thorough spraying of the trees at the proper time. The fruit was exceptionally fine.—*Eaton Rapids Journal*.

The bulk of this year's supply of western fruit comes from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Iowa. The crop in Missouri is enormous. It is only within a short time that fruit dealers have known the extent of the orchards in Kansas and Missouri. In the latter State, the best fruit is grown near St. Joseph, but the region extends along the entire northern border of the State. The value of the apple crop in Missouri has been estimated at over \$9,000,000.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne.

Wm. Stagg, Assistant Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STAGG, Ass't. Treas.

NOTICE.—The above bank is now open to the public.

JOHN H. HILTON, Fremont, Newaygo Co., Mich.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Wayne County Savings Bank

At Detroit, Michigan, at int. of base of business.

OCTOBER 3, 1880.

RESOURCES.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS. \$1,345,000.00

REAL ESTATE LOANS. 292,465.36

INVESTED IN BONDS. 2,124,456.72

DEPOSITS IN BANKS. 789,430.00

BALANCE IN BANKS. 110,675.19

TOTAL. 6,065.32

OTHER REAL ESTATE. 35,856.69

Dec. 13, 1890.

MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers,

No. 40 and 42 West Larned St.

DETROIT, MICH.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the FARMER must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from — Postoffice to Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

RENEWALS.

The time of a large number of our subscribers expires with the end of this month. We expect that all will renew their subscriptions for 1891, and wish to impress it on their minds to do it promptly, so their names will not get off the mailing list, and thus lose some of the copies of the paper. We discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, and cannot always furnish back copies.

TO OUR READERS.

We want to add 10,000 new names to our subscription list for the coming year. With a little assistance from our present subscribers this can be done. All that is necessary is that when you are renewing your own subscription you make it a point to send in at least one new name. Those doing this we will send a free copy of Fanny Field's pamphlet, "Practical Turkey Raising for Market and for Profit," which everybody engaged in turkey raising ought to have, and a new beginner in the business cannot afford to be without. Further than this we will send the FARMER for the balance of this year free to all new subscribers.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 26,650 bu., against 13,364 bu. the previous week, and 91,505 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 54,467 bu., against 37,324 bu. the previous week, and 15,522 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week ending Nov. 29 were 18,300,000 bu. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 92,000 bu., of which 64,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 28,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Nov. 29, aggregate 15,180,000 bu., of which 13,060,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 5,120,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 18,300,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 18 was estimated at 2,445,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,096,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 red winter, 7s. 4½ d.; No. 2 spring, 7s. 7d.; California Club, 7s. 6½ d. per cent. These prices are unchanged from the previous week in 1889. The visible supply of wheat in the country on Dec. 6th amounted to 2,978,385 bu., against 3,144,494 bu. the previous week, and 6,720,900 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of \$66,109 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 47,344 bu. against 45,170 bu. last week, and 20,076 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined slightly during the week, and this has been general in all domestic markets. Yesterday quotations closed as follows: No. 2, 53½ c.; No. 3, 51½ c.; No. 2 yellow, 54c.; No. 3 yellow, 53½ c. In futures January closed with 53c bid, and May at 55½ c. At Chicago there was a decline of 3½ c. yesterday on corn, No. 2 spot closing at 51½ c. In futures No. 2 closed at 51½ c. for January, and 54c for May. At New York No. 2 mixed for December closed at 63½ c., and for May at 60c. Any decline in corn must be temporary, and we look for an advance as soon as the money market settles. Very little speculative dealing in this market at present.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 5s. 4½ d.; December, 5s. 4½ d., and January, 5s. 5½ d., and February at 5s. 2½ d.

Other markets show no change since a week ago.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER

The market continues very active for choice new-made dairy, and it commands 18¢ to 20¢ per lb., with the demand in excess of the supply. An extra fine flavored lot will command 21¢. Ordinary and low grade butter is quite plenty, generally repacked goods from country groceries, and it is difficult to move except at a low range of prices. For creamery there is a good demand, and it is taken readily at a range of 22¢ to 26¢ per lb., the latter only paid for the best. At Chicago the market is reported steady; the shipping demand was reported light, but there was a fair inquiry on local account, chiefly in a small way. Quotations were as follows:

DAIRY STOCK.

Creamery, State pails, best..... 25 25¢

Visible supply..... 24,799,519 15,614,000

On passage to the U.S. 15,614,000 5,16,000

Total bushels Nov. 29, 1890..... 44,659,519

Total previous week..... 44,659,519

Total two weeks ago..... 44,251,747

Total Nov. 23, 1889..... 45,360,056

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 29 were 332,330 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 15, the receipts are estimated to have been 5,421,856 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 1,397,792 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Nov. 29, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 520,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 130,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 920,000 bu., of which 640,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 280,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Nov. 29, aggregate 15,180,000 bu., of which 13,060,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 5,120,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 18,300,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 18 was estimated at 2,445,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,096,000 bu.

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Other markets show no change since a week ago.

In reviewing the English wheat markets the London Miller, of November 24, says:

"The markets are lucky to get out of the maelstrom on which they are involved with further news on what the 61st is, or quarter of the dullest season of the year—the close of November. Considering that the temperature has been much above the normal height of the season, and that the Bank rate of discount at 8 per cent has been a good argument for private financiers to charge 7 per cent, the steadiness of value in wheat and flour is a matter of congratulation. There was a decided probability that prices would advance, and it was this feeling that acted as a buffer to reduce the effect of the panic atmosphere of the city."

Under date of November 25, the Liverpool Corn Trade News says:

"We have had a good deal of wheat during the last few weeks, but now winter is setting her seal upon the outlets of the great granary of the world. After this week instead of there being twenty ports shipping, there will only be four—Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorossiisk, and Sultana. Then, unless the continental demand continues, America and India will be called upon to cope almost alone with the weekly demands of western Europe."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

Bushels.

Creamery, State pails, best..... 25 25¢

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On passage to the U.S. 15,614,000 5,16,000

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The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 29 were 332,330 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 15, the receipts are estimated to have been 5,421,856 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 1,397,792 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Nov. 29, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 520,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 130,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 920,000 bu., of which 640,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 280,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Nov. 29, aggregate 15,180,000 bu., of which 13,060,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 5,120,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 18,300,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 18 was estimated at 2,445,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,096,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 red winter, 7s. 4½ d.; No. 2 spring, 7s. 7d.; California Club, 7s. 6½ d. per cent. These prices are unchanged from the previous week in 1889. The visible supply of wheat in the country on Dec. 6th amounted to 2,978,385 bu., against 3,144,494 bu. the previous week, and 6,720,900 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of \$66,109 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 47,344 bu. against 45,170 bu. last week, and 20,076 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined slightly during the week, and this has been general in all domestic markets. Yesterday quotations closed as follows: No. 2, 53½ c.; No. 3, 51½ c.; No. 2 yellow, 54c.; No. 3 yellow, 53½ c. In futures January closed with 53c bid, and May at 55½ c. At Chicago there was a decline of 3½ c. yesterday on corn, No. 2 spot closing at 51½ c. In futures No. 2 closed at 51½ c. for January, and 54c for May. At New York No. 2 mixed for December closed at 63½ c., and for May at 60c. Any decline in corn must be temporary, and we look for an advance as soon as the money market settles. Very little speculative dealing in this market at present.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 5s. 4½ d.; December, 5s. 4½ d., and January, 5s. 5½ d., and February at 5s. 2½ d.

Other markets show no change since a week ago.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were \$1,783 bu. against 64,108 bu. the previous week, and 19,764 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 57,635 bu. against 41,963 bu. the previous week, and 5,757 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 6th amounted to 2,978,385 bu., against 3,144,494 bu. the previous week, and 6,720,900 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of \$66,109 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 47,344 bu. against 45,170 bu. last week, and 20,076 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined slightly during the week, and this has been general in all domestic markets. Yesterday quotations closed as follows: No. 2, 53½ c.; No. 3, 51½ c.; No. 2 yellow, 54c.; No. 3 yellow, 53½ c. In futures January closed with 53c bid, and May at 55½ c. At Chicago there was a decline of 3½ c. yesterday on corn, No. 2 spot closing at 51½ c. In futures No. 2 closed at 51½ c. for January, and 54c for May. At New York No. 2 mixed for December closed at 63½ c., and for May at 60c. Any decline in corn must be temporary, and we look for an advance as soon as the money market settles. Very little speculative dealing in this market at present.

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Other markets show no change since a week ago.

PRAISE AND BLAME IN EQUAL QUANTITIES.

SAGINAW, December 10, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please tell me through the columns of your paper where I can purchase goats, what kind are best, and the average price of the Mohair, and oblige.

SUBSCRIBER.

If there is any one thing the editor of the Farmer distrusts it is judgment upon it is goats. We do not know where they can be purchased, or that there is any particular difference in goats of the ordinary kind. Of course the Angora, or Mohair, is a different variety from the common goat. They can be purchased in Texas, and California, but what they are worth we have no means of knowing. Here are a few breeders' names our correspondent can write to: J. P. Devine, San Antonio, Texas; W. M. Landrum, Dallas, Texas; C. P. Bailey, San Jose, California. We do not believe the Angora is at all suited to this climate. Better, if you must have goats, stick to the goat that is most suited to this climate. Goats are not so active as other lines. There is a fair shipping demand at full current rates for fine full cream. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Strictly choice full cream twins, 9½@10c; do cheddars, 9½@9½c; do Young Americans, 10½@10½c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skins, 7½@9½c; hard skins, 3½@6c; bridle cheese, 7½@12c. The New York market is reported firm for fine stock, which is in demand by shippers, but outside of that the market is quiet, with a little dullness apparent. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

State factory, fancy, full cream..... 9½@9½c

State factory, choice full cheddars..... 9½@9½c

State factory, good..... 8½@8½c

State factory, skins, small..... 7½@7½c

State factory, skins, average..... 5@5c

State factory, skins, fine..... 6@6c

State factory, skins, medium..... 5@5c

State factory, full skins..... 2@2c

Western factory, skins, small..... 5@5c

Western factory, skins, average..... 3½@3½c

Western factory, skins, fine..... 3½@3½c

Western factory, skins, medium..... 3½@3½c

Ohio state, fancy, full..... 5@5c

Pennsylvania skins..... 1@1c

Other markets show no change since a week ago.

WOOL.

There is really nothing of interest to note in the market. The buoyancy apparent in October has disappeared since the election, and instead of higher prices values have sustained a decline of about 1¢ on the wools.

There is a fair demand, and the closing of the market yesterday closed with 53c bid, and 55½ c. for May. At Chicago there was a decline of 3½ c. yesterday on corn, No. 2 spot closing at 51½ c. In futures No. 2 closed

have been paid to claim agents. Under the law of June 27, 1890, \$35,000 claims have been filed. The number is increasing at the rate of 3,000 per week, and the agents' fees for the claims already passed amount to \$60,000. In increase cases the work is almost entirely done by the pen and brush. Captain Holman will therefore ask to have the fee in increase cases cut down to \$2.

Foreign.

New Russian edicts are harder and more severe against the Jews than ever. new law forbids the Jews to buy or organizing real estate to Jews in any part of the empire. The Jews must also sell whatever real estate they may at present possess.

"United Ireland," a newspaper published at Dublin, has persistently advocated the retirement of Parnell, who is, however, one of the directors owning the paper. He has recently sold his share last Wednesday, stopped the issue of the current number and ejected the acting editor. He proposed by these measures to convert the paper into an organ for himself. Late at midnight the force of the ejected editor recaptured the office, reinserting the "leaders" in favor of Parnell, and took possession of the books. But the next day Parnell was again on top and holding the fort, re-establishing his editors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE! OF IMPORTED Shorthorn Cattle

Shropshire Sheep,
BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE,
—AT—
Delaware, Ont. Near London,
—ON—
Wednesday, Dec. 17th, 1890.

The offering will consist of the noted Duke imp. 8th Duke of Leicester, imp. Waterloos, Booth Rosas, as well as of the popular Connaught, Devon, etc., also of some Scotch Miss Ramdens.

The Shropshire sheep are all imported and are guaranteed to be the swine.

Send for catalogues. Address

RICHARD GIBSON,

DELAWARE, OBT.

FOR SALE.

Bronze turkeys of great weight and rare beauty of plumage, sired by a Tom that won first at Central Park, New York, in 1888. Also MacLean's special best for Tom weighing not less than 40 pounds. Rose ducks and White Wyandottes. Fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE,

Battle Creek, Mich.

MERINOS.

Twenty-five Breeding Ewes for Sale,
At very reasonable prices, if taken soon.
Michigan Register.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS.

A few Heifers for Sale.
W. J. G. DEAN,
Hanover, Mich.

45-50

Black Leghorns, Silver and White Leghorns, Silver and White Wyandottes, Langshans, Light and Dark Minorca, Black Minorca, Black and White Minorca, and Black and White Wyandottes.

For sale, 150 Choice Holstein-Friesians and 75 Berkshire Pigs.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

ISLAND HOME

Stock Farm, H. C. Farnum, Importer and Breeder of

Percheron and French Coach Horses, I offer a very

large stud of horses to select from, guarantee my

stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms.

Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free

Address H. C. FARNUM, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.

55-60

Black Leghorns, Silver and White Leghorns, Silver and White Wyandottes, Langshans, Light and Dark Minorca, Black Minorca, Black and White Minorca, and Black and White Wyandottes.

For sale, 150 Choice Holstein-Friesians and 75 Berkshire Pigs.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

Geo. E. Brown,

AURORA, ILLINOIS,

Pioneer Importer and Breeder of

Cleveland Bays and Shires.

The oldest, largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the CHAMPION STUD ever since. From 200 to 300 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acculturated and of PRIZE RING quality.

150 Choice Holstein-Friesians and 75 Berkshire Pigs.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

JAMES M. TURNER, Proprietor.

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle,

CLYDESDALE AND STANDARD BREED TROTTING HORSES,

Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

SPECIAL SALE OF

300 SHROPSHIRE'S!

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS.

Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Bosley

2d 1890. There is included in his pedigree the

8th Duke of Alfrid, Lord Bar-

lin-Hurst, 9th Duke, and Barrington Duke.

Clyde, Texar, Lady Clay and Hooker, the

founder of the great Aagie family. One of the

finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for

cash or a good note one 2% per cent

He is a prime

MILLS BROS.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wolverine Stock Farm

AMOS PARMENTER, Prop.

American Merino Sheep and

Poind-China Swine.

VERNON.—MICH.

I began breeding Poind-China swine in 1888. My purchases have all been from the herd of L. W. O. Barnes, and their breeding exceed

the Black Success, but equal to the

Clyde, Texar, Lady Clay and Hooker, the

founder of the great Aagie family. One of the

finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for

cash or a good note one 2% per cent

He is a prime

Price 25 Cents.

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TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,

WOOL MERCHANTS,

56 to 66 CROGHAN STREET,

DETROIT, MICH.

Injuries to HORSES or any animals
QUICKLY CURED BY
Phenol Sodique

Veterinarians, Farmers, Stock Raisers and Horsemen will find it wonderfully efficacious for wounds, cuts, abrasions, scratches, sores. It has no equal, and should be always at hand.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.

Special Prices
—ON—
SHROPSHIRE RAMS

FOR THE
Next 30 Days.

Both Home Bred and Imported Stock for Sale.

Write for Prices at Once.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY,
GREENVILLE, MICH.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Horses Cleveland Bay,
Percheron, English Shire,

Door Village, LaPorte Co., Ind.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

BLAIR BROTHERS,
AURORA, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS OF

CLEVELAND BAY, GERMAN COACH, ENGLISH

SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES.

New Importation Just Received.

The animals now on hand are of exceedingly fine proportions, are of very choice breeding.

They are shown in all sizes, and are the best in the world. We have now the best lot of horses we ever owned. We offer First-class Animals of the Choicest Breeding at Very Low Prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town.

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDEN 62933.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

SELECT HERD
OF

Bates Cattle!

HAZEL RIDGE FARM,
SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of

Duchess, Barrington, Tea Rose, Place,

Craig, Young Mary, Moss Rose,

Constance, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the fine Duke bull.

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDEN 62933.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

OAK HILL
STOCK FARM.

C. E. LOCKWOOD, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH.

Clydesdale Horses.

Young Contest No. 626, Vol. 10, at the head of the herd.

The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

American Merino Sheep

of Aitwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford.

Berkshire Hogs

of the most fashionable families.

All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

RAISIN VALLEY STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE.

HOLSTEINS!

OF THE FINEST BREEDING,

Representing strains of the choicest families.

Pietertje, Holland King, Prince of Twiss, Lord's Jumbo Boy, and the Netherlands and Jan Pieterje, and Konung Van Pietertje.

ALSO, REGISTERED COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Stock for sale.

E. M. LEWIS,
Raisinville, Mich.

CLEVELAND BAYS
—AND—
French Coach Horses.

The high-bred trotting stallion

Teusha Grondie 5001,

will make the season of 1891 at Black Meadow for the first time. This is a fine stallion, and Teusha Grondie was bred by Spartacus 1883; dam by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 1883); s. d. Teusha (dam of Belmont 64); dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 12½) by 33; dam by Duke of Leicester 1880; dam Watercolor 1884; dam by Brant 1885; g. d. Watercolor 1884; dam by Duke of Clarence 1885; g. d. Teusha.

Every animal fully warranted.

Terms easy. Send for catalogue.

DR. VALERIUS & CO.,
WATERTOWN, WIS.

ALLEN STOCK FARM,
ALLEN, MICH.

T. M. Southworth, Proprietor

Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep

Animals of both sexes always on hand and a price to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station.

T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep

Animals of both sexes always on hand and a price to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station.

T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

FOR SALE.

Bull, heifers, cows and calves of choice milted strains, all bred by high-bred bulls.

GEO. A. HART,
Manistee, Mich.

SHORTHORN'S

FOR SALE.

Bull, heifers, cows and calves of choice milted strains, all bred by high-bred bulls.

B. J. BIDWELL,
Tecumseh, Mich.

SHORTHORN'S

FOR SALE.

Bull, heifers, cows and calves of choice milted strains, all bred by high-bred bulls.

GEO. A. HART,
Manistee, Mich.

</div

Poetry.

DECEMBER.

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the hawthorn blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That overflows the lonely date.

Over the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chaste play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clings,
And summer winds the stillness broke,
The crystal icicle is hung.

From their frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out the river's gradual tide,

Shrilly the skater's iron rings,

And voices fill the woodland shade.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their melody lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green,
And the song ceased not with the day.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

ASERTAIN YOUR WEIGHT.

A TOPICAL REFRAIN.

In public places nowadays there stands a hand-some scale,
Without proprietor or clerk to tell its simple tale;
But passers by may read the words engraved upon a plate,
To "Drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight."

A moral's here, good people, if you'll take a moment's thought,
A lesson for life's guidance 'tis and most surely taught;

For it is the part of man to have a bout with fate,

It surely is the thing to do to "ascertain your weight."

So, if you think that politics affords you widest scope,

If to pull the wires deftly is your purpose and your hope,

If you fancy that your destiny's to glorify the State,

Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you dream that you're an actor, and imagine you're endowed

With grace and with gifts to win the plaudits of the crowd,

If sock and buskin visions fill your soul with joy etc.,

Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you feel that you're a poet, and by right divine

Belong to the stars,

To those whose wings have borne them to Par-

nassian heights of song;

If belles, rondeaus, trios, you long to incite,

Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

—William L. Koers, Harper's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

MR. LAMAR'S FIND; OR, EVIL TO HIM WHO EVIL THINKS.

BY GERALDINE BONNER.

Mr. Bertram Lamar sat on the arm of a chair in the hall of the hotel at Scarborough, and idly swung his foot. Mr. Lamar was bored. An extended acquaintance with this young man forces me to confess that he was not often interested in that way. We know that no man can aspire to be of the highest fashion without constantly experiencing the pangs of this distinguished ailment, and yet Mr. Lamar was unquestionably of the highest fashion. Any one could see that he belonged to the best people, that he was used to the best people, that only the best people would be bearable to him. But he was genuinely bored.

Ladies passed—old ones, who swept up the dust with their trains, and who crept as they moved, as if they wanted oiling; young ones in light frocks, and wideflowered hats which cast a shadow over the clear-cut eyes. They kept banging open the glass doors and going out into the blaze of sun beyond, with a bursting into bloom of lace parasols, or coming into the cool of the hall, with the rustling, silken sheathing of the parasols suddenly furled, and the tapping of little heels upon the hard floor. He never glanced at them. But they did at him—swifly, obliquely—from under the hat-brim out of the shadow. He looked away, with raised chin and indolently drooped eye-lids.

There was one girl—she kept going to and fro—and as he looked on the ground he could see the hem of her dress and her feet. They were pretty feet in yellow shoes, small and pointed. Mr. Lamar found himself ruminating: "Suppose the head is as pretty as the feet. But it never is. There's a law of compensation which prevents that. The head which belongs to those feet is 35." And he looked up. The head matched the feet to perfection. Mr. Lamar felt that he didn't look bored any longer. Rather, however, than sacrifice this dearly bought and envied condition of being, he turned his back on that enchanting head, and sauntered into an adjoining room. There would be none to look at there.

The room was empty, cool and dim. It had oak chairs and tables and writing desks, sea-green walls, and a great window opening on the balcony. Outside there were ladies of uninteresting ages sitting under a forest of parasols. Beyond were velvety sweeps of close-cropped turf, dappled with short shadows shrinking to the tree-tops. Splinters of dusty sunlight crept down the bales of the stately elms and trembled on the white dresses of passing girls. Mr. Lamar felt that he might gaze upon this

prospect for an infinitude of time and remain bored.

But fate willed otherwise. As he entered the room he saw something on the floor near the table. He picked it up. It was a band about one inch and a half wide, covered with a puckered yellow ribbon and with one end run through a clasp of dull silver showing a monogram in small diamonds. There was a bunch of narrow yellow ribbon beside the clasp, each end finished with a little tongueless silver bell. It appeared to Lamar, from some hanging filaments of thread, that the two ends had once been stitched together. He looked curiously at his pocket, in company with his keys.

The gas in the writing-room was not lit.

Mr. Lamar went to the open window. Just outside it, on the balcony, was the young lady who had worn the yellow shoes. She was reading and rocking, her pup in her lap, and if she was pretty in her flannel morning dress, words cannot describe her in a mist of fine black guaze cut square around her neck, and showing her arms to the elbow. Her skin was as white and flawless as a blanched almond. There was a gleam of a gold pin from the shadow of her dark hair, and a jewel hanging round her neck rose and fell with her quiet breath. As she read she absently pulled the pug's ears, which lay with its eyes half open and its head against her arm.

Lamar looked. She turned the page.

The pug, disturbed, rose to its fore-paws, gazed at her with an expression of idiotic fondness and tried to lick her chin. She avoided this demonstration of affection by moving her chin from side to side, keeping her eyes still on the book. The pup concerning, she struck it gently, observing:

"Don't, you, bad lit! the abominable dog!"

"I beg your pardon," said Lamar suddenly from the window.

The lady looked up with the raised eye brows of polite inquiry.

"I have something of yours," said the young man desperately and in a low tone.

Herskin was as white and flawless as a blanched almond. There was a gleam of a gold pin from the shadow of her dark hair, and a jewel hanging round her neck

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against her arm.

Lamar looked. She turned the page.

The pug, disturbed, rose to its fore-paws, gazed at her with an expression of idiotic fondness and tried to lick her chin. She avoided this demonstration of affection by moving her chin from side to side, keeping her eyes still on the book. The pup concerning, she struck it gently, observing:

"Don't, you, bad lit! the abominable dog!"

"I beg your pardon," said Lamar suddenly from the window.

The lady looked up with the raised eye brows of polite inquiry.

"I have something of yours," said the young man desperately and in a low tone.

Herskin was as white and flawless as a blanched almond. There was a gleam of a gold pin from the shadow of her dark hair, and a jewel hanging round her neck

GRANDFATHER TO HIS WIFE.

When, in the first fair flush of happy youth, I looked into loving eyes and said "I love you," it seemed to me I then could find, in truth, The perfect type of beauty and of grace.

And the bells rang out their gladsons chime That day when we were wed, I did not dream That you say something? Sulkink, I s'pose, as usual?"

At this, poor Mrs. Sadley burst into tears.

"No, Titus," said she, "I ain't sulkink. But I feel awful bad to-day, and it don't take much to upset me. It's all true what you say. I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature, and I don't blame you for gettin' out of patience. Could that sweet face of thine more lovely seem?"

Yet, as I see now—the crown of white;

The gray of thy motherhood, the lines Upon thy brow and cheek, marks of time's flight;

The many sweetnesses thy life combinges—

Mathinks that in my youth my judgment erred.

Despite thy beauty, seeming so benign,

This heart of mine hath never been so stirred

As by the loveliness that now is thine.

—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

BY HARSH WORDS.

How Squire Sadley Was Taught to Speak Kindly to His Wife

The little silver column in the thermometer was gradually mounting toward the nineties; the leaves hung motionless in the furnace-like air, and the scent of the perfumed swaths of newly-cut hay pervaded every thing, as Squire Sadley stood under the umbrella-shaped apple tree and wiped his reeking brow with a yard-square handkerchief of yellow silk.

"Phew!" cried the squire, "this is getting too much; I think I shall go home an hour earlier than usual."

"So'd I, if I wasn't workin' for day's wages," said Israel Newcomb, who was vigorously turning the fragrant billows of green with a fork which gleamed like serrated lightning in the sunshine.

The squire glared angrily at Israel; it was his pride that he worked as hard as any of his hired men, rich land-owner though he was.

"I s'pose I can do as I please!" said he. "Sarin!" observed Israel. "I only wish I could!"

The squire went home, selecting the shady path which lay part way through the woods, and crossing the noisy little stream on a make-shift bridge formed by a fallen cedar tree. Fardown in the green cross-lights and glinting reflections of the glen, he could see Will Dallas, who had abandoned all pretenses of fishing, and lay on the moss at Mary Sadley's feet, reading aloud to her, out of some pocket volume of poetry. The squire frowned.

"Spooning—as usual," growled he, under his breath, and pushed steadily on.

The old homestead, painted white, with a refreshing contrast of green blinds, lay basking in the vivid sunshine. The squire looked at it with a complacent sense of proprietorship, as he went around to the back-door, where a great honeysuckle vine was all in curl of buff and white blossoms. The roomy kitchen, with its shining copper boiler and white-board floor, was silent and empty. He looked around.

"Hallo!" he shouted. "Is every one dead?"

Little Kitty came running out of the front-room.

"Hush, father!" said she, holding up a small forefinger. "Mother is asleep."

"Asleep!" roared the squire. "A pretty time of day to be asleep, and the whole house wide open, ready for any tramp that may come along, and your grandmother's silver spoons in plain view on the dresser-shelf. Asleep!"

"I'm sorry, Titus," said an apologetic voice as a pale, shadowy little woman issued from the hall beyond, where she had been lying on a Procrustean lounge, fashioned of unpainted pine boards, and draped with a lumpy mattress. "I hadn't any idea of falling asleep when I lay down; but my head ached a little—it's the heat, I suppose—and I fell dizzy. I'm very sorry, but surely it isn't twelve o'clock yet."

"It don't lack many minutes of it," said the squire, gloomily, looking at the big wooden clock, whose fat, black Roman numerals glared back at him from behind a green nebula of asparagus branches. "The heat, eh? Well, I s'pose other folks feel it, too. My head aches, but I don't take to my bed. And when a man comes home tired and beat out from the hayfield, he naturally expects to find things comfortable. I don't know what a woman has her board and keep for, if it ain't to see that meals is reg'lar and things decent!"

"I'm sorry, Titus," nervously reiterated the little woman, fluttering to and fro like a lame-winged pidgeon, "but I'll make all the haste I can. Dinner will soon be ready. Here, Kitty" (to the child), "wash these potatoes in the sink as quick as you can, and trim the beets, while I run out for some kindlings to hurry up the fire."

A minute afterward, he could hear the quick strokes of the hatchet, and he thought himself that, in the hurry incident to haying-time, the pile of kindlings had been allowed to get low.

"It does seem," he said, petulantly, "as if every thing hindered a man's dinner."

"Then, father," said Kitty, glancing shrewdly over the top of the tin potato-pot, "why don't you go out and split the wood, and let mother 'tend to the kindlings, and have a good meal?"

"Hush, Kitty," said Mrs. Sadley, quickly, as she touched a match to the mass of crumpled papers under the grate.

"Where's the last Gazette?" snarled the squire, ignoring Kitty's query.

"Oh, Titus," cried his wife, "I've just seen to it! I supposed, of course, that it had got to—it's a week old to-day, you know."

"Hush, Kitty," said Mrs. Sadley, quickly, as she touched a match to the mass of crumpled papers under the grate.

"I'm so glad!" said Mary. "But you don't want to be angry, I suppose."

And the newly-betrothed lovers whispered to each other that the millennium must surely be at hand. For what else could so have changed the squire?

They did not stop to reflect that there is truth in the old saw: "Good in all, and none all good." —Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

George Washington Relics.

Mr. Thomas Gresham has left at the Americana Recorder office a couple of relics that have been handed down for 200 years. One was a small hatchet, resembling the one George Washington didn't use, that was given him by his mother, who died sixteen years ago at the age of eighty-six. It was given her by her grandmother when she was quite young. The other is a pint flask that is known to be over one hundred years old, as it has been in his father's family since it was made.

"Time—time!" repeated her husband. "Of course there ain't time, if we sleep away your life on that there sofa, mean to have it taken away to-morrow. It's a deal too handy. What's the use of my plantin' the earliest pease in market, and hoein' and brushin' em', and then goin' out afore sun-up to pick 'em, if my folks ha'n't life enough to cook 'em?"

"I'll have 'em for supper," said Mrs. Sadley, with a little tremor in her voice.

"No you won't, neither," said the squire. "I'll send 'em over to Neighbor Barton's. His wife's got some snap to her. I declare, it's clear discurrin' for a man to be dragged back all the time by a shiftless wife!"

"A big round drop plashed down to

the fryin'-pan which Mrs. Sadley was just preparing to receive sundry slices of well-cured ham which she had been cutting; she made no verbal reply, however.

"Eh?" said the squire, "why don't you say something? Sulkink, I s'pose, as usual?"

At this, poor Mrs. Sadley burst into tears.

"No, Titus," said she, "I ain't sulkink. But I feel awful bad to-day, and it don't take much to upset me. It's all true what you say. I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature, and I don't blame you for gettin' out of patience. Could that sweet face of thine more lovely seem?"

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WOES OF RICH MEN.

They Can Be Neither Politicians, Nor Authors, Nor Statesmen.

"The very rich people are to be pitied," said a well-known capitalist and club-man the other day to a New York correspondent of the Kansas City Star. "When a man once gets a large fortune there is no emolument worth striving for, for if he tries and succeeds in winning it the world says that his conflict was made easy by his wealth. He has political aspirations he is accused of purchasing votes and favor. If he wants to shine in literature it is declared that he hires an author to write his books. He is not permitted to have a honest love for art, for when he becomes a collector it is said that he buys pictures by the yard and statuary as though it were cheese. John Jacob Astor, who died recently, could have been Minister to England under President Hayes, but he refused the position because he knew the Nation would declare that it was given in reward for his contribution to the campaign fund. In his whole life John Jacob Astor was nothing more than a real-estate agent on a large scale, and his end was accomplished by gout, the bane of all rich men. Gout is the inevitable result of affluence. It is good food and what is now called good cooking that produces gout, and the man of large means is sure to have both. Mr. Astor was what might be called a quiet liver; that is, he was perfectly temperate in his appetites. Besides this he was an extraordinary strong youth and began his life of luxury with a constitution of iron. But the steady, unbroken comforts and plenitudes of his existence did their work and he died at sixty-eight, looking as heavily as any man in New York. It has sometimes been observed that gout is a fashionable ailment, but in reality it is a prevalent and deadly disease among the luxurious men in New York, and nearly every club window has a big red-faced man in it who is haunted by the realization that he may be called to his reckoning at any moment. If these men ever been tempted into the fields of endeavor and taken pot-luck with the regulate toilers of the earth they would be all right, but the smooth elegance of doing nothing that they have indulged in, together with the wines and spiced delicacies that have formed their sustenance, has put them into pretty much the same physical condition as those geese that we make into pates de foie gras. I advise the poor not to envy the rich. I will wager that they are as unhappy as anybody. The richer they are the more unhappy they are. They can not go into the struggle for fame, they mistrust the motives of every new acquaintance, and they invariably have the gout. You will not find a more sorrowful looking set of men in New York than the ones that belong to my club. And they are the very richest citizens we have. In fact, I am a pretty sad dog myself."

"Young fools!" snapped Squire Sadley.

"Father," said Kitty, leaning on his shoulder—she was the only one in the house who was not afraid of the stern despot—"don't all lovers talk so?"

"They're fools for their pains, if they do."

" Didn't you love mother when she was a girl like Cousin Mary? Didn't you say just such things to her?"

The squire moved uneasily in his chair under the calm, searching light of Kitty's eyes.

"I might ha' done," he owned at last.

"I s'pose I was just as great an idiot as other folks be."

"I don't see why people ever leave it off," said Kitty, abstractedly. "Was mother a pretty girl?"

"Don't talk nonsense," said the squire, almost angrily; and he got up and walked around to the old wooden bench beside the well curbs.

"I'm the only one," added Kitty.

"I s'pose I can do as I please!" said he.

"Sarin!" observed Israel. "I only wish I could!"

The squire went home, selecting the shady path which lay part way through the woods, and crossing the noisy little stream on a make-shift bridge formed by a fallen cedar tree. Fardown in the green cross-lights and glinting reflections of the glen, he could see Will Dallas, who had abandoned all pretenses of fishing, and lay on the moss at Mary Sadley's feet, reading aloud to her, out of some pocket volume of poetry. The squire frowned.

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